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## SYSTEM, DEVICE AND METHOD FOR VENTILATION

### Field of invention

The present invention relates to air conditioning systems and particularly to devices and method for providing ventilation and air conditioning in hospitals or other places, where the need for clean air is high.

### Background

As airflow is increased in an air conditioning system, the risk of turbulence is increased and also the risk of whirling up infection agents that may infect a patient in e.g. a hospital ward. The risk is more pronounced in tropical countries, where a high cool airflow often is needed to cool the patient for the sake of comfort.

WO 00/32150 to Nilsson discloses a method and device for ventilation of a room with walls and ceiling comprising a sloping flow director for the air supplied arranged at an exhaust opening.

SE 513220 to Nilsson discloses a device and a method for ventilation of a room with walls and ceiling comprising exhaust openings arranged in the walls of the room.

The problem with turbulence is however not addressed and solved in so an efficient and cost effective manner in prior art as in the present invention.

### Summary

The present invention is based on the inventors knowledge and realisation of how air behave, in particular in hospital wards and in operating rooms in tropical countries. It is an object of the present invention to solve the problem of keeping air velocity relatively low all the time when it travels inside a room, to prevent dust and other particles to whirl up. When the air is inside ducts or air processing units this is normally not a problem. The problem occurs when the conditioned air passes the room.

An embodiment according to the invention solves this by providing an air supply unit with large effective air supply area and a diffuser for controlling the flow, together with an air exhaust unit with large effective air suction area, providing low exhaust air velocity.

A preferred embodiment comprises at least one air supply unit and one air exhaust unit, where said air supply unit comprises a guiding slot diffuser for guiding an air stream in a certain direction, such that a patient, lying down in said bed on his back, receives said air stream frontally, and that said exhaust unit is arranged near the floor and near a head end of the bed such that air is arranged to leave the room after having ventilated the patient. The air supply unit is also provided with a

booster fan arranged in air communication with the guiding slot diffuser such that fresh air can be forced through the diffuser by the aid of said booster fan forming a first airstream, and that guiding slots are provided and aligned such that said first airstream is guided to leave the diffuser bringing with it a larger mass of fresh air

5 leaving the air supply unit via perforated sheets forming an airstream devised to cool the patient.

The inventive concept makes it possible to control an airstream of relatively low velocity by employing the phenomena called co-ejection; i.e. an airstream or airjet co-ejects air up to ten times its original volume. By arranging a slot diffuser 10 where slot dimensions, slot distances, and slot angles are dimensioned with regard to the booster-fan controlled airflow, a core airstream is created. The slot diffuser is arranged in the middle of a main diffuser. Said airstream secures the flow and direction of the co-ejected airflow from the main diffusers or the like, towards the patient and ultimately towards an optional exhaust unit. The described arrangement 15 provides a controlled directed flow of clean air over the patient and do not, as may be the case with prior art diffusers, provide an unpredictable airflow difficult to control.

#### Brief description of the drawings

20 Preferred embodiments of the present invention are described in the following text and with the aid of the enclosed figures, of which:

fig. 1a is a side view of a room comprising a system according to one embodiment of the invention;

fig. 1b shows the room of fig. 1a in a different side view;

25 figs. 2 a, b show two side views of an air supply unit and a bed;

fig. 3 shows a front view of an air supply unit;

fig. 4 shows a portable air condition unit for providing a patient in a bed with fresh air;

25 figs. 5 a, b, c show front, side and top views of the unit in fig. 4; and

30 fig. 6 shows a detail of the diffuser part of the unit in fig. 4.

#### Detailed description of preferred embodiments

A preferred embodiment is shown in figs. 1 a and 1 b. A room 101 having walls 103, a ceiling 105 and a floor 107 is provided with an air conditioning system 35 comprising at least one air supply unit 120 and at least one low velocity air exhaust unit 130. The air supply unit 120 is arranged in the ceiling 105 over a patient's bed 140 for providing conditioned air to a patient 150 being in the bed 140.

Figs. 2a and 2b show the air supply unit 120 of the invention in greater detail. The supply unit 120 is provided with an inlet 121, a guiding slot diffuser 122,

a booster fan 124 an air filter 125, an opening for replacing the filter 126, some perforated sheets and a light unit 128.

Air is supplied to the supply unit 120 from a control system. Air enters through the inlet 121, passes through the filter 125 where particles are removed. It 5 then disperse in the inside of the supply unit 120. Part of the air enters the suction side of the booster fan 124, which fan 124 subsequently forces it out through the guiding slot diffuser 122. The rest of the air is gently forced through the perforated sheet 305, 306, best seen in fig. 3.

Because of the devised arrangement, a cooling air stream is formed outside 10 the air supply unit comprising air being forced through the guiding slot diffuser 122, and air passing through holes of the perforated sheet 305, 306. Air in the room, from outside this cooling air stream will mix only to a very small degree with said cooling air stream, due to the above described arrangement, leaving a high degree of uncontaminated air to cool the patient.

15 Air from the supply unit 120 is thus flowing towards the patient, over his or her body and is then leaving the room 101 via a low velocity exhaust unit 130 arranged near the pillow end 141 of said bed 140.

Fig. 3 shows a front view of the air supply unit 120. The guiding slot diffuser 122 comprises an elongated frame 310 having a first 301 and a second 302 slot. The 20 directions of the slots are preferably parallel to each other or slightly converging such that air streaming out of them theoretically would meet a number of feet outside the diffuser. The number of slots is preferably two since one gives an airstream having to drive a lot of surrounding air, which will slow it down. Two slots give rise to two co-operating flows that will give a more stable flow that will 25 reach longer from the diffuser. Three or more would be more expensive without adding any substantial advantages. Preferably said slots can be adjusted directionally to provide different directions of the air stream. The air supply unit also comprises perforated sheets 305, 306 arranged on at least one side of the diffuser 122, such that, when air is forced through the slot 301, 302 and air is forced 30 through the holes 306, 308 in the perforated sheets 305, 306, an air stream is formed having a direction D as indicated in fig. 1a obliquely down towards the patient. Without the diffuser 122, air would slowly trickle out and would be very easy to disturb, e.g. by personnel walking through the room.

In a preferred embodiment the air supply unit also comprises light tubes 321, 35 331 and corresponding reflectors 320, 330 arranged to provide adequate lighting of the room and/or the bed 140 and the patient 150.

In a preferred embodiment the perforated sheet is arranged having approximately 30 per cent of the total area being holes for letting the air through. The area of perforated sheet is preferably around 1.2 square meters, which entail

0.36 square meters of opening. With an air speed of 0.05 meters per second, this will equal a flow of 65 cubic meters per hour.

The at least one slot in the diffuser is devised having an area of 0.004 square meters. With an air speed of 2 meters per second this will give rise to a slot flow of 5 30 cubic meters per hour.

In total, this will give rise to an airflow of 95 cubic meters per hour. In this embodiment, assuming a volume of air over the patient of approximately 2 cubic meters, the air will be changed 48 times per hour (48 ACH).

In another preferred embodiment the air supply unit comprises a guiding slot 10 diffuser that is arranged having an angle  $\alpha$  relatively to a base plane 160 of said supply unit. Said angle  $\alpha$  is preferably devised such that an air stream leaving the supply unit moves in the direction D over the patient facilitating a flow of air over the patient, that at the same time flows towards the air exhaust outlet 130. The optimal value of  $\alpha$  is depending on the distance between the floor 107 and the 15 ceiling 105. In most applications, however, an angle of between 5 and 10 degrees is devised.

Referring to figs. 4, 5 a, b, c and 6 a portable air condition unit 500 is shown. The unit 500 comprises an air inlet 410, a diffuser 510, having main diffusers 520, 20 521 arranged with an angle  $\beta$  between them and a slot diffuser 530. Said angle  $\beta$  is preferably between 80 and 120 degrees. In an advantageous embodiment said angle  $\beta$  is approximately 99 degrees. The unit is provided with a fan and power supply 25 unit 540 and wheels 560, such that said air conditioning unit 500 can be moved from one place to another, and e.g. provide conditioned air to the patient having most need for cool air at the moment.

25 In a preferred embodiment the slot diffuser 530 comprises a slot, preferably 2 mm wide, arranged between the main diffusers 520, 521, providing an air passing area of approximately 0.14 square decimetres. The two main diffusers 520, 521 comprise perforated sheet 605, 607 approximately 400 x 700 mm with 30 % holes providing an air passing area approximately 8.4 square decimetres each. Total air 30 passing area approximately 0.17 square meters.

An air speed of 0.2 m/s will provide an amount of air of 122 cubic metres per hour and approximately 61 air changes per hour. The air speed in column: 1.7 m/s.

In an advantageous embodiment the slot diffuser 530 is arranged at a meeting corner 620 of two main diffusers 520, 521.

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## CLAIMS

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1. A system for ventilating a room having walls (103), a floor (107) and a ceiling (105), and being capable of housing a patient's bed (140), comprising at least one air supply unit (120) and one air exhaust unit (130), characterised in that said air supply unit (120) comprises a guiding slot diffuser (122) for guiding an air stream in a certain direction, such that a patient (150), lying down in said bed on his back, receives said air stream, and that said exhaust unit (130) is arranged near the floor (107) and near a head end (141) of the bed (140) such that air is arranged to leave the room after having ventilated the patient (150), said air supply unit (120) also comprises an air outlet (305, 306) devised to supply air at a lower velocity but with a larger volume than the air passing through the diffuser (122).  
5
- 15 2. A system as recited in claim 1, characterised in that said guiding slot diffuser (122) is provided with a booster fan (124) for driving air through the diffuser (122).
- 20 3. A system as recited in claim 2, characterised in that said system also comprises at least one main diffuser (305, 306) comprising perforated sheet (305, 306) and arranged such that a first airflow through the slot diffuser (122) having a first velocity co-ejects a second airflow having a second velocity through the main diffuser (305, 306), said second velocity being lower than said first velocity, such that the combined flow assumes substantially the 25 direction of the first flow.
4. An air supply unit (120) for providing conditioned air to a room, characterised by a booster fan (124), arranged to force air through a guiding slot diffuser (122) for guiding an air stream in a certain direction, said diffuser having at least one slot (301), and one area of perforated sheet (305), being arranged at an outlet side of said diffuser.  
30
- 35 5. An air supply unit as recited in claim 4, characterised in that said diffuser has two slots (301, 302) and areas of perforated sheet arranged in close proximity of the slots such that an air stream, comprising air passing through both the perforated sheet (305, 306) and the diffuser slots (301, 302), assumes a direction (D) as controlled by the direction of the diffuser slots.
6. An air supply unit (120) as recited in claim 5, characterised in that said

diffuser slots (301, 302) form an angle  $\alpha$  to a base plane 160 of said supply unit (120) such that air is guided obliquely down towards the patient (150).

7. An air supply unit (120) as recited in claim 6, characterised in that said angle  $\alpha$  is between 5 and 15 degrees.
8. An air supply unit (120) as recited in claim 7, characterised in that said diffuser slots (301, 302) are adjustable sideways to enable setting the direction D of the air stream.
9. An air supply unit (120) as recited in claim 4, characterised in that it comprises light tubes and corresponding reflectors for providing adequate lighting to a bed area of the room.
10. 10. A portable air conditioning unit (500), characterised in that said conditioning unit (500) comprises at least one main diffuser (520, 521) and at least one slot diffuser (530) arranged such that a first airflow through the slot diffuser (530) having a first velocity co-ejects a second airflow through the at least one main diffuser (520, 521) having a second velocity lower than said first velocity.
11. A portable air conditioning unit (500) as recited in claim 10, characterised in that a combined airflow, being the result of said first and second airflow, assumes the direction of the airflow through the slot diffuser (530).
12. A portable air conditioning unit (500) as recited in claim 10, characterised in that said slot diffuser is arranged in a meeting corner (620) of said main diffusers.
13. A portable air conditioning unit (500) as recited in claim 12, characterised in that an angle  $\beta$  between two main diffusers is between 80 and 110 degrees.

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**ABSTRACT**

A system and method for ventilating a room having walls (103), a floor (107) and a ceiling (105), and being capable of housing a patient's bed (140), comprising at least one air supply unit (120) and one air exhaust unit (130), where said air inlet unit (120) comprises a guiding slot diffuser (122) for guiding an air stream in a certain direction, such that a patient (150), lying down in said bed on his back, receives said air stream frontally, and that said exhaust unit (130) is arranged near the floor (107) and near a head end (141) of the bed (140) such that air is arranged to leave the room after having ventilated the patient (150). The air supply unit is also provided with a booster fan (124) arranged in air communication with the guiding slot diffuser (122) such that fresh air can be forced through the diffuser (124) by the aid of said booster fan (124) forming a first airstream and that said first airstream leaves the diffuser bringing with it a larger mass of fresh air leaving the air supply unit via perforated sheets (305, 306), forming the airstream devised to cool the patient.

(Fig. 3)

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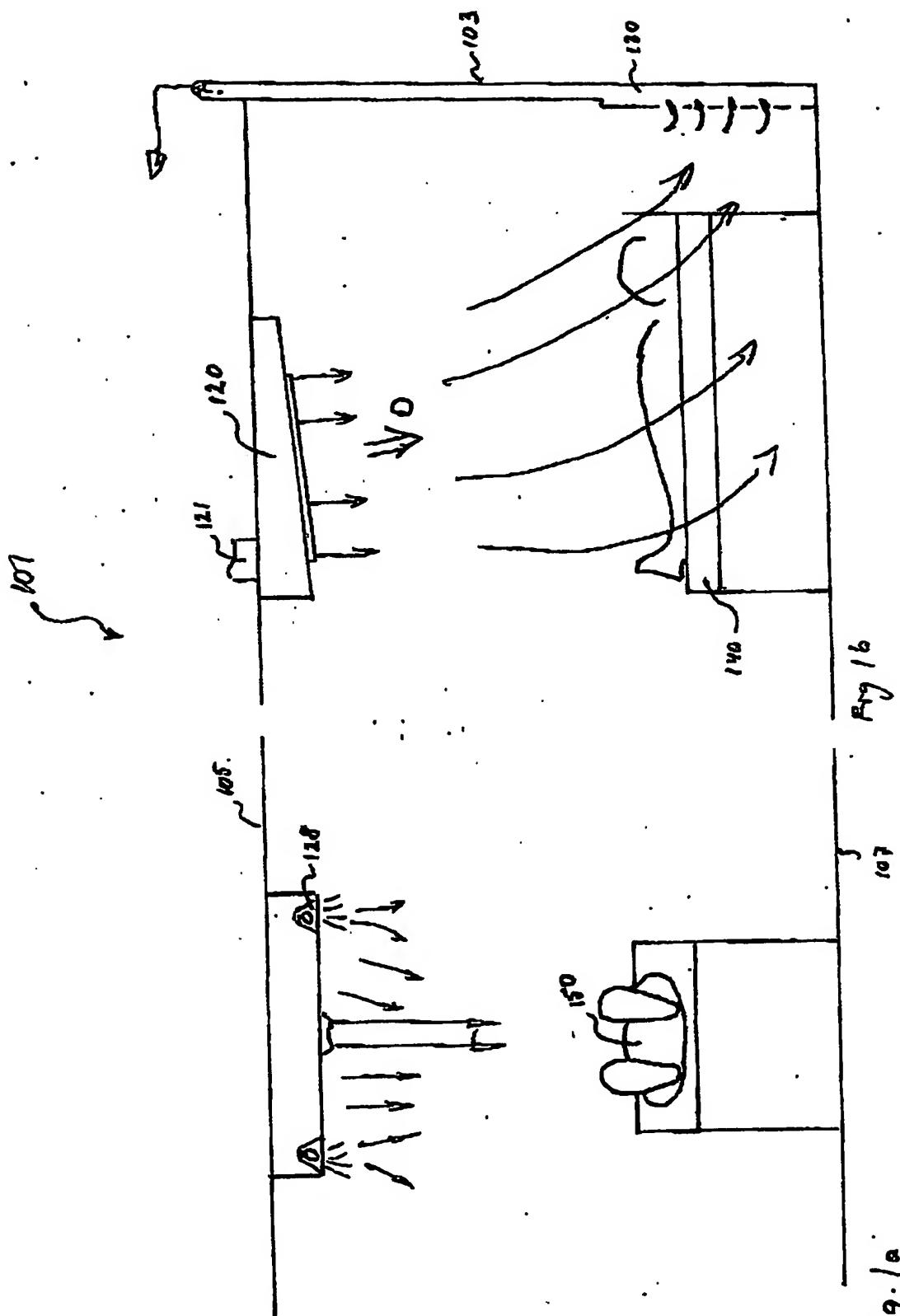


Fig. 1a

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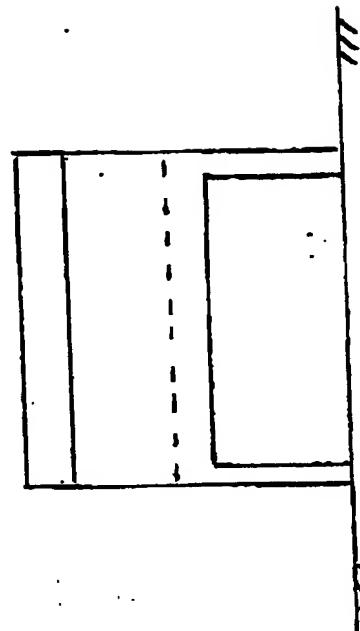
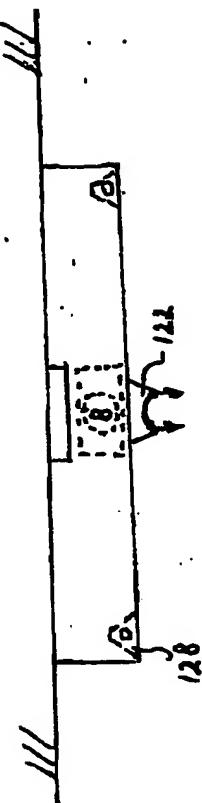


Fig 2b

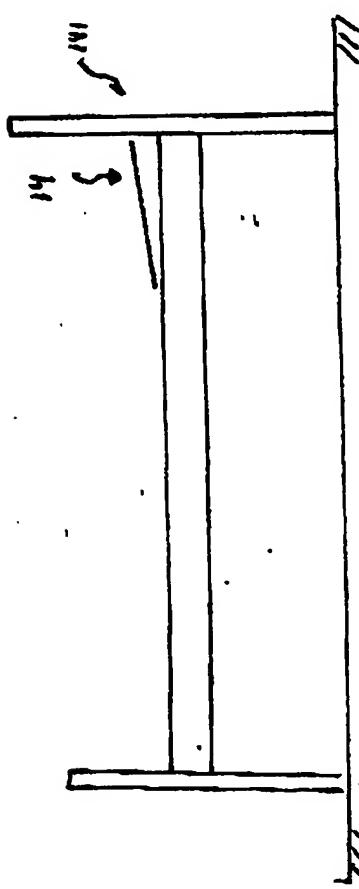
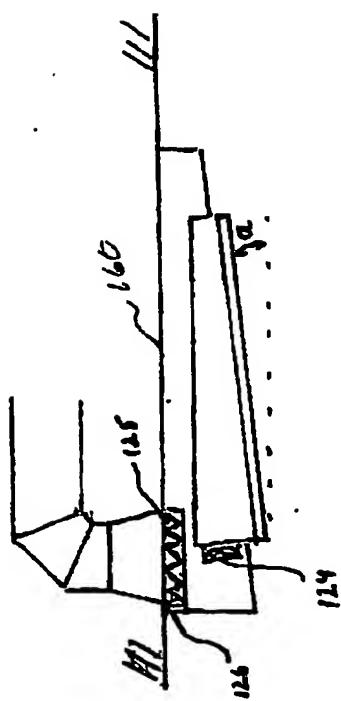


Fig 2a

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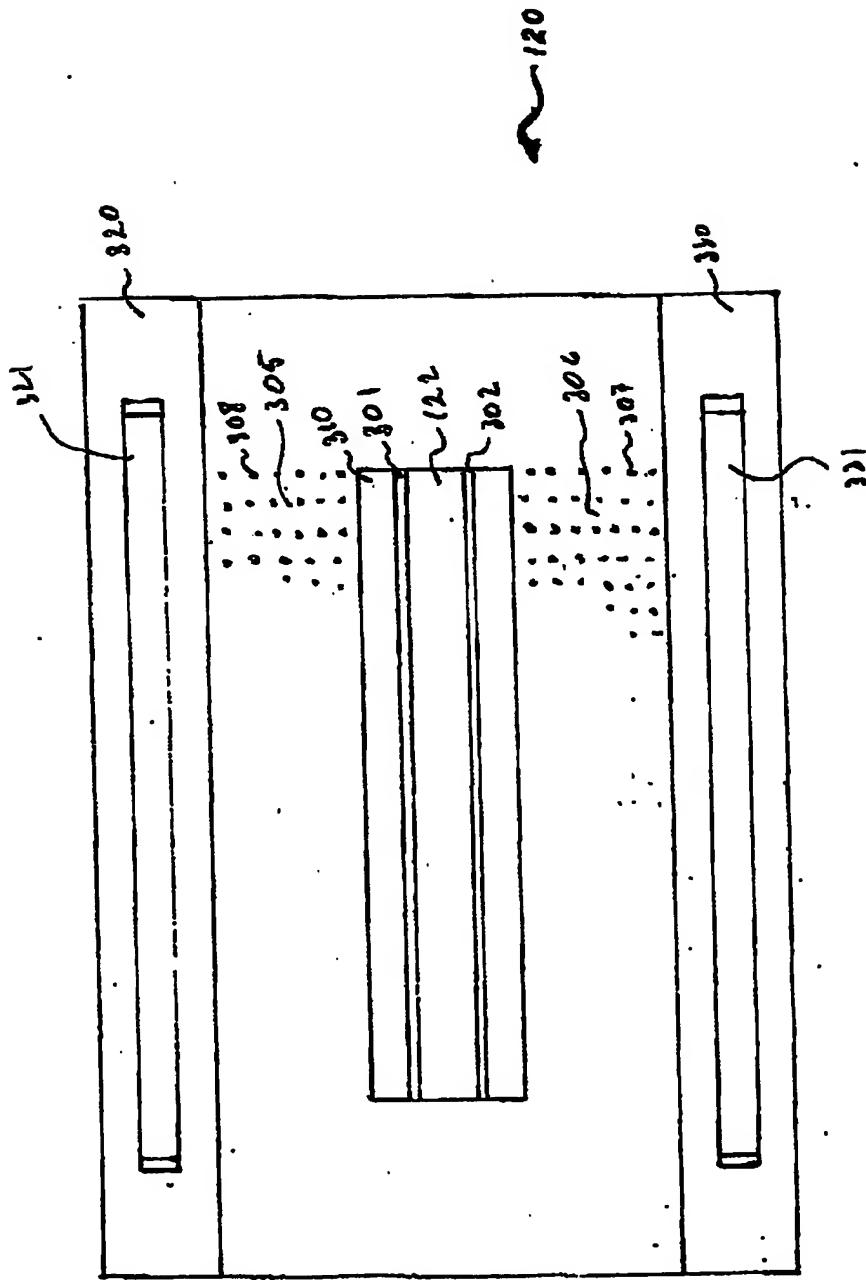


Fig 3.

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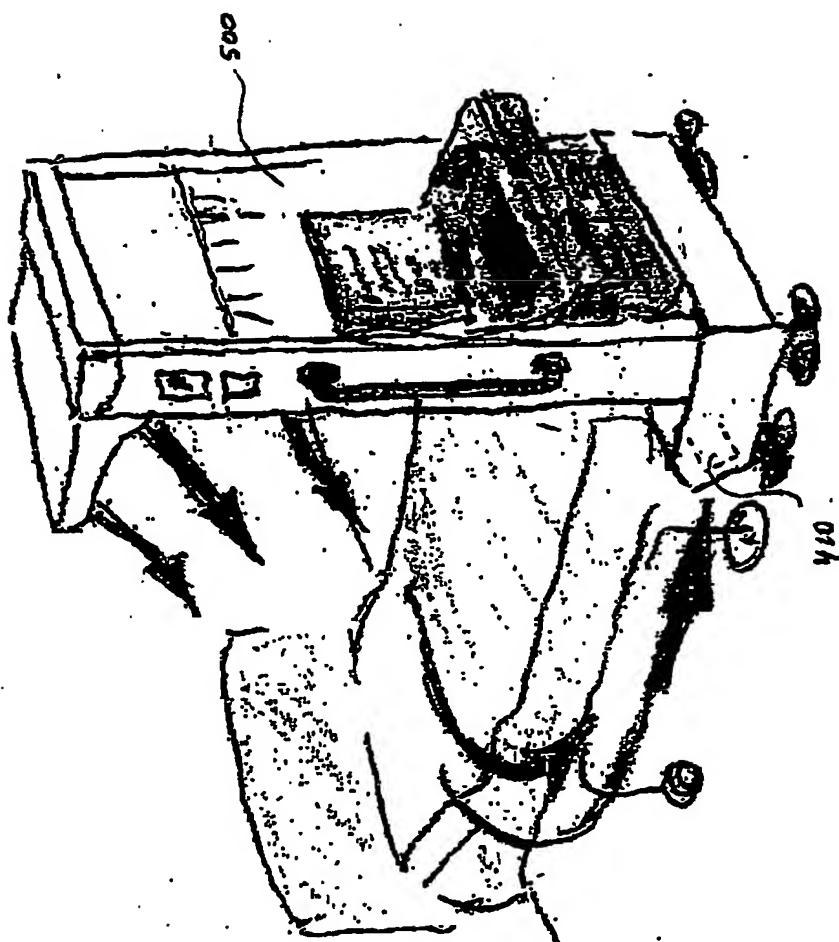


Fig. 4.

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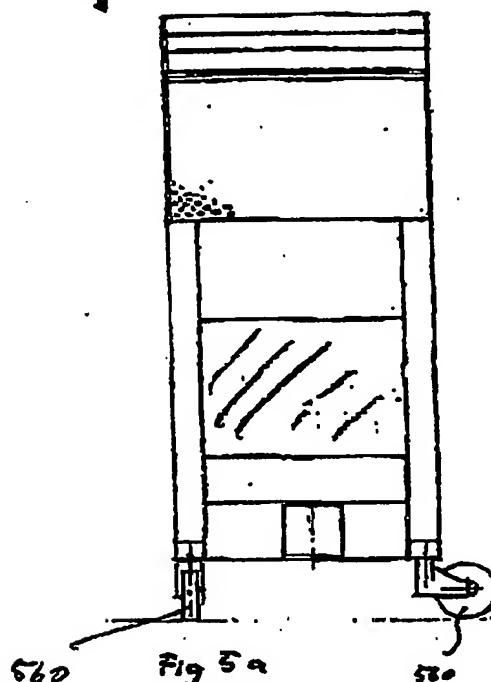


Fig 5a

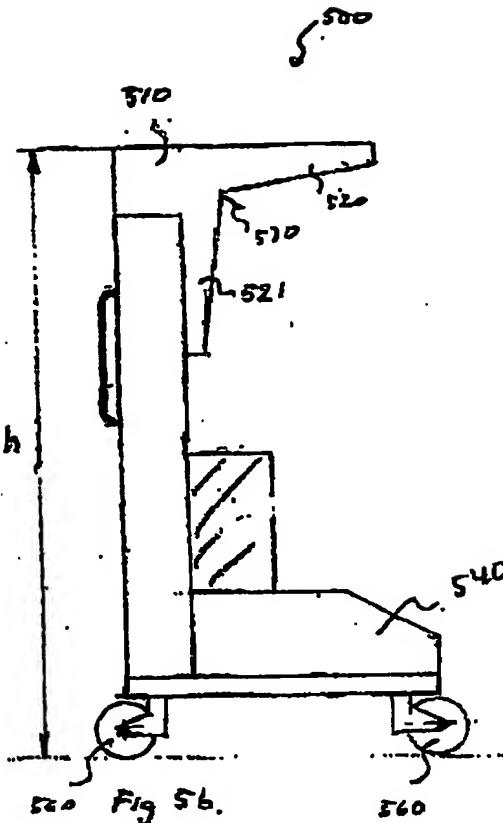


Fig 5b.

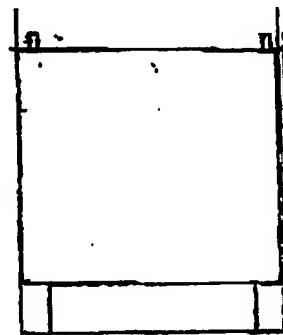


Fig 5c

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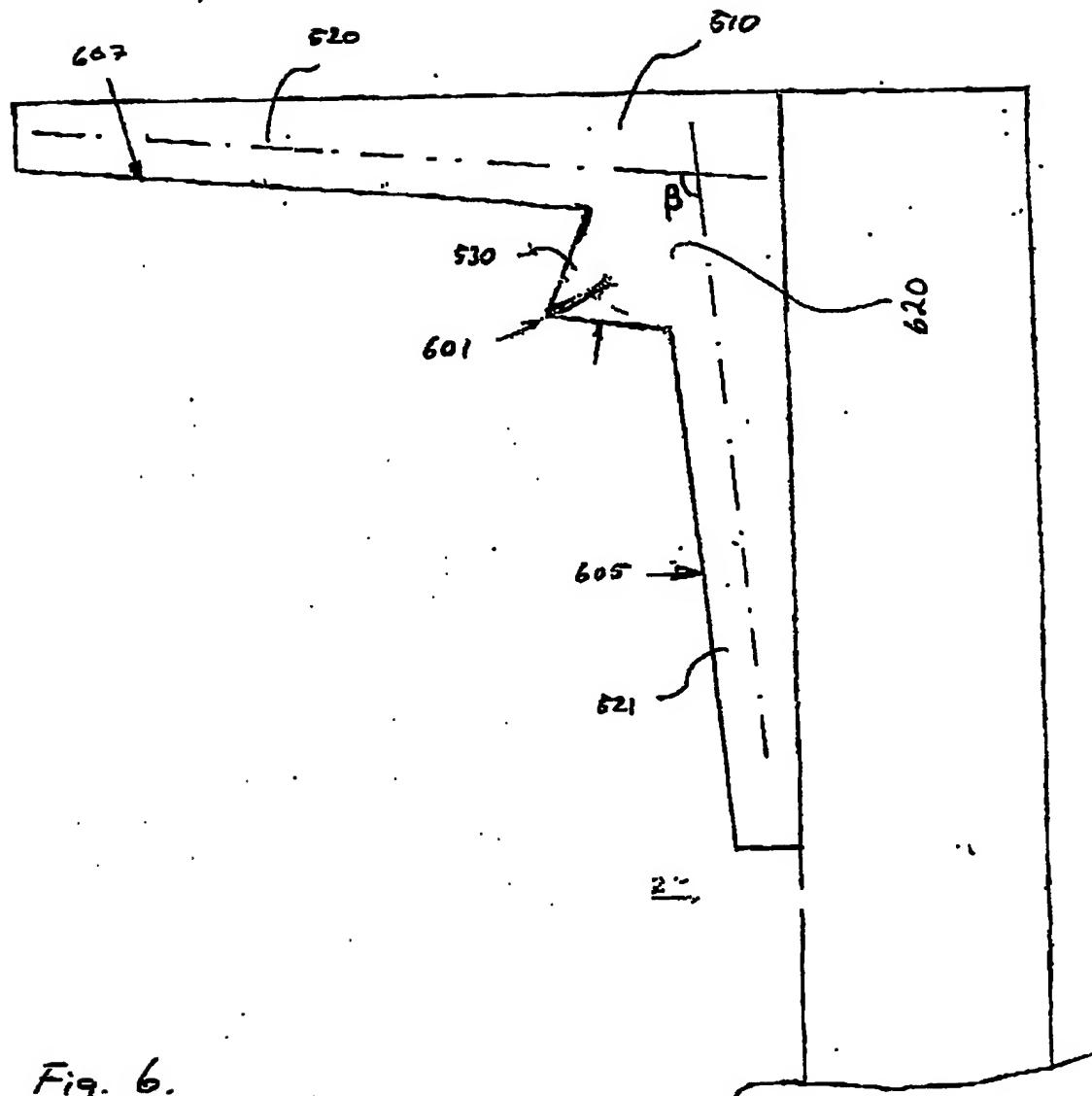
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